Vol. III. Numb. 141.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amusements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the most

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domestick.

Perform'd by some of the Society of GENTLEMEN, Concern'd in the First and Second VOLUME, with the Assistance of other Ingenious PERSONS.

From Wednesday February 14th. to Friday February 16 th. 1711.

APOLLO'

Q.

Ray Resolve me the following Question.

By St. Matthew's *Gospel it evidently appears, that our Saviour began his most Divine Sermon in the Mount: But St.* Luk's *in* Chap 6. v. 17. *is seems as if he had made it after his Descent. Be pleas'd to inform one whether their Accounts differ, in Respect of Place or not, and reconcile the seeming difference, in any.*

A. By Reason of the seeming Difference between the two Evangelists, some Commentators are of Opinion that they are two different Sermons, preached at different Times and Places. We grant indeed there is no Absurdity in conceiving that the same or like Sermons might be frequently repeated by our Saviour, especially such as contain all the Precepts of Christian Life: But notwithstanding that these two are one and the same Sermon (Allowance being made for Abridgments and Difference of Style) we are strongly inclin'd to believe, as not only having the same Beginning and End, but much more because both Evangelists after the Conclusion of the Sermon, tell us, that *Christ* returned to *Capernaum*, and there healed the Centurion's Servant. And though St. *Luke* says that *Christ* delivered this Sermon upon a Plain, we may easily conceive how this may be reconciled with what St. *Matthew* says. For there might be a Plain upon a Mountain; that is, *Christ* might come down from a higher to a lower Part of the same Mountain, where might be a Plain capable of containing a larger Multitude.

Q. Gentlemen, *In the* 20 Chap. *of* Exodus, the *last* verse *are these Words.* Neither shalt thou go up by Steps unto my Altar, that thy Nakedness be not discovered thereon; *of which I desire to know the meaning, and you will Oblige,* &c:

A. We suppose the Querist will readily understand the meaning of this Text, when we have informed him that the Habit of the Eastern People was at that Time a long Gown reaching down to their Feet, but the use of Breeches was not then introduced amongst them.

Q Gentlemen, *I would desire to know whether the Words of* Lamech, *in the* 23 Verse *of the* 4 Chap. *of* Genesis, *may be understood as premeditated or accidental Murther; if the latter, who that young Man was. Your Answer to this will Oblige*

Your most Humble Servant, W. K.

A. This is an obscure and difficult Text, upon which the *Hebrews* make various Expositions. Some tell us by Tradition, *Lamech's* Wives shunned his Company, because of the Murther of *Cain*, whom most of the *Jews* believed to have been killed by *Lamech* accidentally, and being mistaken for a Wild Beast, while he was Skulking in the Woods and Lamenting the Murther of his Brother *Abel*. *Lamech* therefore to appease his Wives shows them that the Murther he had committed was not premeditated but accidental; and therefore there was no great Danger to be feared. For if the Punishment of *Cain* who was a wicked, malicious Murtherer, was deferred many Years, his wou'd in Reason be deferred much longer. Notwithstanding others taking this for a Fabulous Story, are of Opinion that this is a penitential Confession of *Lamech*, to his disconsolate Wives, and shews that he had been actually guilty. of the Murther of the two Persons, for which he was under a dreadful Apprehension

hension of Divine Vengeance, the Conscience of his Guilt constraining him (as it often does Men in like Circumstances) to confess the Fact. But who the Murthered Persons were, neither the Scripture nor any other History inform us.

Q. Gentlemen, *I have a great Inclination to the studying of natural Philosophy. Be pleased to inform me, what are the best and most useful Authors to be read, for the more easy Progress in it, in order that by laying a regular Foundation, I may proceed with more delight in the Study of the same. Be pleas'd to let me know also some of the most approved Authors in Physick, Chyurgery and Anatomy, and you'll Oblige,*

Your Admirer, R. B.

A. We have so often already given Directions for the choice of Books in most Sciences, that we must desire our Querist to look bace upon our former Papers; in order to prevent disgusting our other Readers, by too freqent Repetitions.

Q. Great Apollo, *We with all Humble Submission make bold to approach your learned Society, (as being the Persons the following Query is referre'd to for a Solution) there to beg of you, your Opinion of the Word* Acre, *(we mean that of Land) whether it is a Monosyllable or Dissyllable. Your Answer is desir'd in the next of your Papers, there being a Wager depending; in granting our Request you'll very much Oblige your Admirers.*

R. M. S. O. B. P. W. S.

A. Acre is a Dissyllable, as we have formerly proved upon occasion, of another Question of this Nature, to which we shall refer the Reader.

Q. Gentlemen, *When and by whom was* America *first Peopled?*

A. We have not sufficient Information to determine any thing positively concerning their first peopling of this Country, as having but very little Account of the Records, the *Indians* have among themselves, or of the Passages, especially North and East, by which they might first come thither from other Countries. It seems most probable, that the several Parts of it were Peopled at several Times, and from several Countries, especially North and East. But to go about absolutely to determin from what Nation, in what Age, or by what means it was first peopled, would be an undertaking as full of Confidence as Ignorance, till we have more certain Discoveries of it. Notwithstanding, in the general it appears from the remaining Tradition of the Flood, and many Customs and Ceremonies us'd among them, that they had the same Original with us; so that the Argument which some make use of to prove by them the Eternity of Mankind, or at least a greater Antiquity of them, than that which is delivered by *Moses* falls to the Ground: Especially since some Authors tell us, that the Eldest Accounts and Memoirs which these *Indians* have, do not exceed 800 Years backwards.

Q. Gentlemen. *Do you think there are any such People in the World as the* Cannibals *or Man-eaters?*

A. The Stories that have been reported formerly of such People in the World, having been confuted by later Discoveries, and some of our most approved Modern Navigators testifying that they never met with any such, we are inclined to believe, that this is a groundless Conceit, forged perhaps first of all by the *Spaniards*, who in order to excuse their inhumane and unparalleled Cruelties towards the poor *Americans*, found it necessary to represent them as a People wholy Salvage, Barbarous, and void of all Sense of Humanity, though at the same time they found them living in all the Innocence and Simplicity of Life.

In *Answer* to a Question in our last, we promis'd to proceed in this to give Instructions, for Painting Prints on Glass. Having gone through the Preparation of the Prints, we shall now proceed to colouring. But it is necessary first to give some Account of the several Colours, which will be of consequence to the Learner. You must observe which are the greatest Body'd Colours and which the smallest, for the least Touch of the first will tinge more White than a large Quantity of the last; so that should you at first add too great a Quantity of the greater Body'd Colours, you wou'd wast a great deal of the other, before you brought it to your desire, The greatest Body'd ground in Oil, are in Order thus. Indian-Red, Umber, Ivory Black, Burnt Oaker; and the smallest Body'd Terravert, Lake and the Pinks. Of the Powder, Vermilion, Orpment, Masticoat and the smallest Smalt. Some of these Colours are chiefly used for Glazing, to lay it thin on, or Garments, and another Colour upon it, as we shall hereafter shew, The Oils are used with the Colours thus, put drying Oil to Ivory-Black, Bone-Black, Terravert, Indian Red, Oaker, and the rest, except Umber, White and Smalt, but this is only when they are simply used, or with one another for Drapery, Shades, *&c.* But when ever White comes among them, forbear the drying Oil, which would foul the Colours. The White must be mixt up with Nut Oil, and Smalt must be temper'd with Varnish.

For the Face, first lay on your Pallate a quantity of White, lay a little aside, then (if for a fair Complection) add only a little burnt Oaker, if for a swarthy, a little yellow Oaker also, and lay a little aside; then more Red: For the Lips and Blushes in the Cheeks, add Vermelion, for the deep part of the Lips, Vermelion and Lake without White. For Light Shades add to the lightest of the Colours you mixt before, some Smalt and yellow and burnt Oaker; for the greatest Shadows more Yellow Oker; for the Blewish more smalt, always as you make them deeper, add burnt Oker to give a warm glowing Colour, in deep shadows let their be Yellow, Burnt Oaker, Smalt or Blew-Black whithout White, for White, in in deep shapes makes them look bold and Greyish. For Hair mix White, Yellow Oker, burnt Oker, Blew Black, and for Darker Hair, less White, in Shades of Curles and other dark Shades, let there be a governnig Red, of burnt Oker, which will take off the cold Colour the Print gives. To begin to Paint the Face, first put on the lightest touches on the Nose, Forehead, Eyes, *&c.* then the next Degrees till you come to the deepest Reds and Shades: All the foresaid Colours must be put on, with pointed Pencils, when the Colours are all on, with a White Fitch, mov'd up and down and lightly each way, soften one Colour into another, having a great Care how you drive the extreme Lights into too deep Parts and so on the contrary.

For

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

For the Drapery, where you would make a Beautiful Red, First touch the Heights with Vermelion and White, then strike it all over with Lake, the first being dry, cover it over with Vermelion. Let the Yellows in like manner be touch'd with light Pink and White, then glaz'd with deep Pink, after touch the shades with burnt Oker, and lastly, cover it over with Masticot. Others you may Paint with Masticot and White in the Lights, Masticot only in the next degree, and mixt with deep Pink after: by frequent mixing on the Pallat the divers Colours, you will discover all you can desire, both in Drapery, Landskips and all other things, but for Blews, first touch the Lights with Smalt and White, when dry, glaze it several times with Smalt, and each time being dry, put White behind all. In general observe in all Shadows to put considerable Red, which will give Warmth and Beauty, after a little Practice, all sorts of Colouring will come on with much Facility, by the aforesaid Rules, so that you will soon be Master of this Art.

POEMS.

APOLLO,

Q. I'*M given to brangle,*
To Quarrel and wrangle,
To ball scurvey Names,
Which little Defames,
Since few to my Language give heed;
Yet in a whole Skin,
I Always keep in,
No Danger e'er prove,
Since safety I love,
And never to Duels proceed.

I happen'd of late,
My Passion being great,
To give the flat Lie
To a Gentleman by,
When he better manners to teach,
Ne'er gave me one word,
Nor drew out his Sword,
Or Challenge did name,
Tho' I much fear'd the same,
But gave me a kick on the Breech.

Now Honour *I prize,*
Beyond both my Eyes,
And wou'd in no Case,
That Vertue debace,
Then say if by this it is lost,
For if it be so,
Altho' I don't know,
At present which way,
To ibring back the Stray.
I'll Study, what ever it cost.

Since Swords are still us'd,
When She is abus'd,
The Loss to restore,
T' Her Luster before,
And Her Enemies to overcome;
Sur she, whom we find,
Possessing the Mind,
And 'ith Pride to controul,
Th'Efforts of the Soul,
Can ne'er feel a Kick on the Bum.

A. You may ask if you list,
That great Casuist,
Sir *Hudibras*, who
Knew better than you,
Being fram'd for this wonderful Prowess?
He'll tell you what Place,
Bright *Honour* does Grace,
And holds for Her Station
Without variation,
So where she was then, sure she now is.

That 'tis not the Breast
Is by her possest,
Nor yet does remain,
I'th Heart or the Brain,
For when they are wounded with Steel;
Tho never so wide
Nor Plaister apply'd
Thereby to asswage,
Their Anguish and Rage
Their Torture *She* never can feel.

From whence *He* does teach
Sh'Inhabits the *Breach*,
Because a *Kick* there
She never can bear,
By feeling the Anguish far more;
Th'Affront too more great,
Does more Fury create,
More anger and Passion,
In violent Fashion,
Than Stabbing or Pistol before.

SIR,

THE Letters from Turin, January 26. Advise that the Duke of Savoy having reduced the number of his Batallions, as we have told you in some of our former, and augmented each Company of the standing Regiments with several Men, so as to make his Troop equal Number to what there were before this Reducing, has resolved to make an Augmentation of 3 German Batallions, which are to form a Regiment to be Commanded by the Sieur Rhebinder General of the Forces of his Royal Highness. That because that Prince intends that the said Batallion

Batallions shall take the Field next Campaign, the General aforesaid set out the 22d Instant for the Court of Wirtembergh, with some Proposals for that Duke, to engage him to make over to his Royal Highness a Batallion of his best Troops, and from thence he is to go to some other Courts to Negotiate the other two; That the Recruits for our Troops are raised with so much success, that they will be compleat by the latter end of March, and ready to take the Field long before the Snow on the Alps permits to open the Campaign on that Field.

Just Published.

The First Volume of the *British Apollo* in 8vo. containing above 2000 Answers to curious Questions in most Arts and Sciences, Serious, Comical and Humorous, approv'd of by many of the most Ingenious and Learned of both the Universities, and of the Royal-Society. *N. B.* Not one Volume of the first Edition, bound, was sold under 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and great Numbers were called for after all were disposed off. There being but a few left over what was subscribed for. Now to be sold at 6*s.* *per* Book, letter'd on the back, by *J. Mayo*, Printer, over against *Water-Lane, Fleet-street S. Clark*, in *Birchin-lane. J. Woodward*, in *Scalding-Alley*, both near the *Royal-Exchange. J. Morphew*, near *Stationer's-Hall*, Booksellers, and also by most Booksellers in *London*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT the Office of Insurance on Marriage, in *Bolt Court, Fleet Street*, any Person by Paying 2 s. for a Policy, Stamps and 2 *s.* towards each Marriage, until their own, or the Marriage of any other Person may secure to themselves 200 *l.* *Note*, tho' this Office began but the 2d of *January*, there are above 1800 Subscribers, out of which no more than 26 Married this Year, who have received from 12 *l.* to 140 *l.* at the small Charge of 4 *s.* to 12 *s.* the 26 Claimants having paid no more than 14 *l.* for 2500 *l.* which will appear by their Receipts, which may be seen at the Office, andthe Persons are all ready and willing to testify the Truth hereof: Wherefore 'tis hoped the Profits which are daily increasing, will induce all Persons who consult their own Interest to incourage this which has given such convincing Proofs by regular Payments of its Fairness and Advantage. At the same Place is a Second Insurance, where any Persons paying 5 *s.* for a Policy and Entrance, and 5 *s.* towards each Marriage, may Secure to themselves 500 *l.* Proposals may be had *Gratis*

At a Certain Charge.

TO Morrow being the 15th Instant, in the in the Little Piazza Covent Garden, will be opened 2 Books for Insurance on Marriage where any one may be intituled to 750 *l.* or 500 *l.* by way of a Weekly Payment and Dividend.

Note, at the same Place on Persons for 17 *s.* 6 *d.* by him paid, has received 60 *l* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* on the Birth of a Child; ann one Service any one may be intitul'd to 1000 *l.* 500 *l.* 250 *l.* or 100 *l.* by way of a Weekly payment and Dividend also.

At a Certain Charge.

THis Day Subscriptions are taken in upon Births and Marriages, at the Three Crowns, next to Durham-Yard in the Strand, for 6 Weeks, and Servants 3 Months upon a Dividend, Likewise Subscriptions are taken in upon Marriages, upon a Claim for a Month. Trustees being chosen, and Undeniable Security is given for the performance of the same.

Proposals at large to be had at the Office *Gratis*

BY the Friendly and Equitable Society Office, at the Wooll-pack near the Leg-Tavern, in Fleet-Street. On Monday February the 19. will be open'd 3 Offices on Dividends, on single Persons who continue unmarried 3 Calendar Months from the Date of their Policies. Also there is 3 Offices open'd on Marriages for 1 Month, and Servants for 2 Months, which meets with goodEncouragement And for which Office, Trustees are already chosen and 2000 *l* Security given to them for the Satisfaction of the Subscribers. Proposals at large may be had Gratis at the Office.

FROM the Office of Insurance on Marriage, in King's Head Court, in Petticoat Lane, near Bishopsgate Street.

Notice is hereby given, that since the Death of Mr. Tho. Edwards late Director of this Office, the same is continued by his Widow and Administratrix, where daily Attendance is given, and Policies delivered out as usual.

N. *B.* This Office hath met with such success, that above Fourteen hundred Persons have already subscribed, and it is not doubted but it will be compleat within 5 or 6 Weeks, that Claims will begin to be paid by the 16th Instant, the said Mr. Edwards having, before his death, caused 12 Trustees to be chosen at Sadler's-Hall, to whom Security is given, according to the Articles of Settlement, and the said Trustees are resolved tosupport and encourage thesaid Widow andAdministratrix in this lawful Undertaking.

Thei Office on Births is in like manner continued, where daily Attendance is given and Policies delivered out as usual.

AT the Widow Prat's Coffee-House, in Cat-Eaton-Street, between St. Laurance-Churchand the corner of Aldermanbury, is kept a most Regular and Faithful Office of Insurance on Marriages, both by Claims and Weekly Dividends. Wherein Persons may be admitted upon Two Months. And also Insurance upon the Births of Children by Claims, in which may be Enter'd upon Six Weeks. Note, that for these Societies Trustees are Chosen, and ample Security given and one Person will in a few Days for the Expence of 10 s. cecieve 12 l. and on Thhursday the 8th Instant, Feb. will be open'd Books of Insurance on Births at a Certain Charge by Weekly Payment and Contribution, wherein 50 will be taken in upon one Month. At the same Place Subscriptions are taken in upon Menial Servants, for 4, 5 or 6 Months Continuance, in a Place or Service. Proposals of each are given Gratis he Office. Where constant Attendance is given.

THE daily Testimonies I receive of the wonderful Effects of the late Famous Dr. TYSON's *Apoplectick Snuff*, obliges me to continue this Publication, it being in good esteem with Men of Learning and Quality, for curing all Distempers in the Head, *&c.* Are sealed up in Oval Tin Boxes, in the Printed Direction, with the Vertues at large. Sold at *Robin's* Coffee House in *Change Alley*; at the *Printing Press*, in *Fleet Street*, over against *Water Lane*; at the *Seven Stars*, under St. *Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street*, and at St. *James's Coffee House*, near St. *James's House*, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* each Box. To prevent any mistake, I have sealed the Boxes with this Seal, the *Serpent, Dove, Wheat Sheaf*, and *Lion*, having this Motto under it, *Inde salus populi.*

LONDON: Printed for, and Sold by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Press* against *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*. Where Advertisements are Taken in.